

WRITTEN BY A WOMAN

SHE DESCRIBES THE GREAT
KLONDYKE GOLD REGION.

A Teacher of the Indians Draws a
Disastrous Picture of the New
Eldorado and Advises the Tender-
foot to Stay Away Till Next Spring.

No Dream of Race.

Among those in Klondyke, the newly
discovered gold field in Canada, just over
the Alaska boundary, who write back
warning letters to their friends in civiliza-
tion is Miss Anna Palmer, a gradu-
ate of the University of Chicago, who
has been in Alaska a year as a teacher
among the Indians under Government
auspices. She has been located at Circle
City, Alaska, and writes to Klondyke in
the first rush, hoping to "strike it rich."

She writes as follows:

"Those now leaving the United States
for Klondyke are almost as certainly
coming to hardship, privation and suffering.
They cannot possibly get here before the
closing of the mining season, and they
will find every foot of ground known to
be rich in gold staked off and held by a
few experienced men. They will find food
and lodging so high and scarce that it will
take

the gold fields will have to buy from them.
The transportation companies will thus
of necessity reap a rich harvest.

"A dog, a dog, my kingdom for a dog,"
is the general cry here. Horses have
practically proved a failure here as a
means of transportation. They have to
be housed in tents in which a fire is kept.
The dogs, however, live on next to nothing
and often make astonishing time. The
relative value placed on men and dogs is
shown by the fact that I could get an ex-
perienced man for my trip to Klondyke
for nothing, but had to pay \$30 rental for
a dog and had to make a contract to pay
\$75 if anything happened to the animal.

SWITCH PRIED OPEN.

The Chicago Express on Big Four
Wrecked by Macraents.

The Chicago express on the Cleveland,
Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rail-
way was wrecked at Thornton, Ind.,
Friday morning. Four were killed and
several slightly injured. The
dead are: Engineer Seth Winkler, of
Greensburg, Ind.; Fireman B. Crickmore,
of Indianapolis, and two unidentified
trainmen.

The executive committee presented an
important table of associations, mem-
bership and assets for 1896-97, covering those
States whose laws require returns to be
made by building and loan associations:

States.	Associa- tions.	Members.	Assets.
Pennsylvania.	1,160	230,000	\$103,080,000
Ohio.	735	237,650	\$80,190,574
Illinois.	718	196,732	\$9,195,574
New Jersey.	504	111,975	\$4,967,321
Indiana.	505	157,264	\$8,990,137
New York.	313	94,564	\$9,452,917
Missouri.	294	102,289	\$4,536,320
Massachusetts.	122	63,167	\$2,906,002
California.	130	10,957	\$17,372,310
Minnesota.	100	10,289	\$4,536,320
Tennessee.	41	7,198	\$4,536,320
Nebraska.	76	12,145	\$3,771,833
District of Columbia.	76	10,415	\$2,907,083
Maine.	34	8,226	\$2,091,446
Other States.	302,543	115,916,680	
Totals.	4,776	1,610,300	\$208,388,695

GHASTLY TALES OF DEATH.

Starvation Awaits Many Gold Seekers
to the Klondyke Region.

Serious news has come from Port Town-
send relative to the Klondyke excitement
and it forecasts a horrible situation that
in the near future will confront many
gold seekers on route to the arctic
regions. As is known, Dyea, which is a
short distance from Juneau, is the start-
ing point for the overland journey to the
Klondyke region, and there, according to
the report, is more freight piled up than
the available force of Indian carriers can
transport over Chilkoot pass in eighteen
months. As the twenty-seven miles be-
tween Dyea and the head of Lake Lind-
ber

YACHT RACE OFF CHICAGO.

Most Interesting Contest Ever Seen
on Lake Michigan.

The Buffalo yacht, Enquirer, defeated
the Pathfinder of Chicago in Thursday's
big race on Lake Michigan. The latter
abandoned the contest near Waukegan,
and reversing her engines, steamed back
to Chicago.

BRITISH DOMINION VIRTUALLY ABANDONED
THEIR OWN CLAIMS, OWING TO THE CRAZE
OVER KLONDYKE.

There are only four mining months—
May, June, July and August—and even
then the ground never thaws out more
than two or three and one-half inches. The
rest of the year the soil is like a solid
rock. It is no unusual thing for the tem-
perature to fall 90 or 95 degrees below zero.
To go prospecting before May or after
August is out of the question, and in the
four months I have named is a matter
of about three hours a day. The coldest
we had last winter was 55 degrees below
zero, but mild as the weather was for
Alaska, it was quite cold enough to
make one feel the need of good, solid
food. "Apropos of the living here, it is
well enough for them to say that there is
no lack of provisions. Actually the na-
tives and miners haven't the necessities
of life, to say nothing of the comforts.
It is impossible to get fresh meat here,
it is simply a matter of canned goods,
and these have to be bought from the trading
posts of the Alaska Commercial Com-
pany, at the companies' prices, and they
charge what they please. One dollar
a pound for flour, salt and butter and
potatoes is the usual rate.

Game has been utterly driven from the
mountains. Fish are frozen eight months
in the year. Once in a while you can get
fresh meat at 50 cents a pound. The fresh
meat used at our Christmas dinner, how-
ever, cost \$10.50 a pound. There was gold
enough in the state even to make it a
dead weight on the stomach. You can
readily see that an experienced miner here
has had to be successful in order to
live. What would become of a "tender-
foot" it is easy to imagine. "I can see little
in store for the man who gets here after
or late in August, but hardship and priva-
tion. Those stricken with the gold fever
keep flocking here and the influx of would-
be miners will doubtless continue till ev-
erything is frozen up so tight that it will
be impossible to do anything but hunger,
look at the moon and wait till next May.
It is to the interest of the transportation
companies to encourage this migration of
the people north since they get the trans-
portation money—it costs about \$150 to
go from Seattle to Klondyke—and besides
have a corner on supplies. All who go to

MILLIONS IN SAVINGS.

Building and Loan Association
League Meets at Detroit.

The United States League of Building
Associations held its annual convention in
Detroit, President Michael E. Brown
read his annual address and Secretary
H. T. Cella of Cincinnati reported on
the condition of building association in-
terests generally.

President Brown alluded to the organ-
ization of the league a year previous to
the World's Congress of Building and
Loan Associations at Chicago in 1893 and
recalled the motto then suggested by Pres-
ident Dexter, viz: "The American Home;
the Safeguard of American Liberties,"
which motto had been adopted by all the
leagues of the United States. The presi-
dent quoted a statement of William
George Jordan that Uncle Sam's people
have 11,483,318 dwelling houses, which
would make a double avenue reaching
round the globe.

President Brown gave a lengthy review
of the more salient features connected
with the progress of building and loan
associations from their inception and of
the mutual benefits derived from their op-
eration. He said the past year had not
been a home-building one, but rather a
mortgage-creating period, in which nearly
all the people had had a hard struggle.
Wage earners of the land had sacrificed
during the last few years \$5,000,000,000,
or ten times as much as the assets of all
the building societies of the United States.

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ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

MOON PARTIALLY OBSCURES
OLD SOL.

Event Visible in the United States—
With Smoked Glass the Flery Cres-
cent and Lunar Shadow Could Be
Seen.

Sun in a Shadow.

On Thursday, between the hours of 8
and 10 a. m., central standard time, the
moon, in the course of her monthly round
of the heavens, passed directly between
the earth and the sun. The consequence
was an eclipse of the sun, which was vis-
ible throughout the United States, in
Mexico, the West Indies, Central Amer-
ica, the northern half of South America,
and over a good portion of the Atlantic ocean
and on the west coast of Africa.

To observers within the districts bound-
ed by an imaginary line drawn from the
central part of New Mexico to Tampico
and thence to Havana, the Windward
Islands and Lake St. Roque the outer
edges of the sun assumed the appearance
of a ring of fire. To the fact that the
moon appeared smaller than the sun was
due to the fact that the moon is viewed
from the earth, though, to the pu-
tative inhabitants of some of the other
planets the eclipse may easily have been
total. On this sphere there was, how-
ever, no region of total eclipse. And even
in the Central American districts from which
the annular band could best be seen, the
solar ring lasted for only a few minutes.
At Washington and across the whole
of the United States at points in about the
same latitude as Washington—38 degrees,
50 minutes—exactly one-half of the sun's
face (the lower half) was veiled.

An eclipse of the sun is a quite differ-
ent affair from an eclipse of the moon. A
total eclipse of the sun is caused by the
moon passing between the earth and the
sun, and the moon's shadow is cast upon
the earth. The shadow of the moon is vis-
ible from every point on the earth's sur-
face from which the moon itself is vis-
ible at the time—that is, over one entire
hemisphere of the earth. Furthermore, a
lunar eclipse, whether total or partial, pre-
sents one and the same appearance to ev-
ery observer, no matter where he is sta-
tioned, whether in Boston or San Fran-

that they could not spare any of their ap-
paratus. A message to Chicago for help
brought an immediate response from
Chief Swenie, who started engine com-
panies 40, 42 and 1, in charge of Assistant
Chief Champion, on a gallop to the quick-
ly prepared special of the Michigan Cen-
tral. The engines and hose carts were
loaded, the track cleared for a rapid run
and everything made ready, when word
came that the fire was under control.

The fire originated in an underground
vault in the basement of the Michigan
City Bank and Door Company, used as a
storage room for gasoline, shell, naph-

thene and benzine. William Bauman and
Herman Lukow went into the vault for
the purpose of filling a can with naphtha
to be used in the factory. Lukow carried
a lighted lantern and Bauman was draw-
ing the oil, when the lantern exploded,
setting fire to the oil just drawn. In an
instant the place was a mass of flame.

The vaults stored in the vault became ig-
nited, explosion followed explosion and
the entire building was on fire before the
employees realized what had happened.

Fellow workmen dragged Lukow to a
place of safety, but the heat being too in-
tense to permit re-entrance, and Bauman
was left to his fate.

PANIC ON A STEAMER.

Boat Cambria Collides with a Raft of
Logs in Lake Huron.

The side-wheel steamer Cambria, doing
passenger service between Detroit,
Windsor and Sault Ste. Marie, and along
the Canadian shore of Lake Huron, was
wrecked at an early hour Wednesday
morning on the Canadian shore of Lake
Huron, near the mouth of St. Clair river,
and is a total loss. She had nearly 100
passengers on board, most of them on a
summer's outing, and carried a crew of
twenty. She left Sault Ste. Marie about mid-
night Tuesday night and went out into

APPEARANCE OF THE ECLIPSE AT ITS BEST.



Lake Huron in the face of a howling gale
from the northwest against the protest-
ations of the passengers. When out about
twelve miles the captain decided to run
back, and was within about three miles
of Port Huron when the boat struck a
raft of logs in tow of the tug Vigilant.

The shock threw the passengers out of
their berths, and in an instant women and
children in scant attire were rushing franti-
cally about, while men became alarmed.

The passengers were assured by the offi-
cers, however, that everything was all
right, and every one took time to get fully
dressed and await developments.

In trying to extricate herself the boat
lost her rudder, leaving her at the mercy
of the waves and amid thousands of logs
that were continually pounding her sides.

Shortly afterward one of her wheels was
also broken by striking a log, and she
was left in an entirely helpless condition
almost in midlake in total darkness. The
rescue then began to drift toward the
Canadian shore, and after half an hour
the boat struck the beach hard, and
creaked over to one side with the waves
beating over her. The captain refused
to launch any boats until daylight. She
was taken ashore, followed by the men,
and lastly by the crew. The wrecked ves-
sel was valued at \$17,000, and insured for
\$12,000. She was built in 1877 and re-
built in 1889.

THE "TERRIBLE SWEDE" DYING.

Noted Cyclist Is Prostrated After a
Long Ride.

John Lawson, the "terrible Swede,"
Chicago's favorite long-distance rider, is
dying in Baltimore. Two weeks ago he
battled his way in a race in which he
was judged against a cowboy. The dis-
tance was twenty-five miles and the cow-
boy changed ponies at the end of every

One Man Killed and Five Families
Homeless.

One man burned to death in a horrible
manner, another suffering from severe
burns, several overcome by the fumes of
naphtha and heat, a property loss of \$70,
000, an entire block of buildings in ashes
and five families homeless. These are the
features of a fire, which Wednesday
threatened Michigan City, Ind., with de-
struction and resulted in a call upon the
Chicago fire department for assistance.

An explosion in the Michigan City Sash
and Door Company's plant resulted in
the fire which was subdued only by the
persistent efforts of every able-bodied citi-
zen. For a time it looked as if the entire
city was to be sacrificed. The fire was
beyond control, the wind high, the volun-
teer firemen unable to make any impres-
sion upon the flames which burned hose
and apparatus and pushed their way to-
ward business houses and residences. A
call for assistance telegraphed to Ham-
mond, Ind., was answered unfavorably by
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NAMED BY REED.

List of Committees as Announced by
the Speaker of the House.

Speaker Reed Saturday night announ-
ced the House committees. The commit-
tees on ways and means, accounts and
military were announced at the beginning
of the session. The chairman of the vari-
ous committees and the positions occu-
pled by the Ohio, Michigan, Indiana,
Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Wisconsin
men are as follows:

Foreign Affairs—Robert R. Hitt, of Illi-
nois, Robert G. Douglas, of Iowa, William
Allen Smith, of Michigan, Charles L. Hendy
of Indiana, Republicans.

Appropriations—Joseph G. Cannon, of Illi-
nois, James A. Weaver, of Iowa, Republi-
cans; Samuel J. Barney, of Wisconsin, William H.
Moody, of Massachusetts, Samuel J. Pugh, of
Kentucky, Stephen W. Mills, of Ohio, Republi-
cans; Alexander M. Dockery, of Mis-
sissippi, Democrats.

Judiciary—David B. Henderson, of Iowa,
Thomas Updegraff, of Iowa, James A. Con-
nelly, of Illinois, John P. Jenkins, of Wiscon-
sin, Jesse R. Overstreet, of Indiana, Republi-
cans.

Banking and Currency—Joseph H. Walker
of Massachusetts, Henry D. Johnson, of In-
diana, George Spaulding, of Michigan, George
W. Pringle, of Michigan, Republicans.

Coast and Geographical Names—Charles W.
Stong, of Pennsylvania, Edward C. Clark,
of Illinois, James H. Southard, of Ohio, Daniel
W. Mills, of Illinois, Republicans; Samuel
M. McKim, of New York, Democrats.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce—Will-
iam P. Hepburn, of Iowa, John R. Corlies, of
Michigan, Daniel W. Northrup, of Illinois,
Republicans; William H. Harrison, of Illinois,
Democrats.

Land and Harbors—Warren B. Hooper, of
New York, Henry A. Cooper, of Wisconsin,
Walter Reeves, of Illinois, Russell P. Bishop
of Michigan, Republican; E. Burton, of Ohio,
Republicans.

Agriculture—James W. Wardworth, of New
York, Vespaian Warner, of Illinois, Edward
Scherer, of Wisconsin, Thomas G. Snover
of Michigan, William Lorimer, of Illinois,
Republicans.

Military Affairs—John A. Thull, of Iowa,
Benjamin E. Marsh, of Illinois, Michael Griffin
of Wisconsin, Hugh B. Bellamy, of Illinois,
Republicans; Thomas M. Jett, of Illinois,
Democrats.

Naval Affairs—Charles A. Boutelle, of
Maine, George E. Foss, of Illinois, Republi-
cans.

Post Offices and Postroads—Eugene F.
Land, of California, George W. Smith, of Illi-
nois, William Lorimer, of Illinois, Republi-
cans.

Public Lands—John F. Lacy, of Iowa, Sam-
uel S. Barney, of Wisconsin, C. D. Sheldon,
of Michigan, Daniel W. Northrup, of Illinois,
Republicans.

Indian Affairs—James S. Sherman, of New
York, James C. McLaughlin, of Iowa, Horace G.
Snover, of Michigan, Charles B. Landis, of
Indiana, Republicans; William T. Zenor, of
Indiana, Democrats.

Territories—William S. Knox, of Massa-
chusetts, M. Griffin, of Wisconsin, J. A. Hen-
derson, of Indiana, William H. Harrison, of
Michigan, Republicans; J. Hunter, of Illi-
nois, Democrats.

Public Buildings and Grounds—David H.
Mercer, of Nebraska, George E. White, of
Illinois, Republicans.

Pacific Railroads—Henry Powers, of Ver-
mont, William P. Hepburn, of Iowa, Geo.
W. Farris, of Illinois, Republicans.

Invalid Pensions—George W. Ray, of New
York, Vespaian Warner, of Illinois, Sam
W. Smith, of Michigan, Republicans; Robert
W. Miers, of Indiana, Joseph V. Grant, of Illinois,
Republicans.

Immigration and Naturalization—Lorenzo
Dunn, of Ohio, Joseph V. Grant, of Illinois,
Republicans.

Labor—John J. Gardner, of New Jersey,
William Lorimer, of Illinois, Ferdinand Brucker,
of Michigan, Democrats.

Militia—Benjamin E. Marsh, of Illinois;
George Spaulding, of Michigan, Republi-
cans.

The following are the chairmen of the
less important committees:

Elections No. 1—Robert W. Taylor, of Ohio,
Elections No. 2—Henry O. Johnson, of In-
diana.

Elections No. 3—James A. Walker, Vir-
ginia.

Levees and Improvements of the Missis-
sippi River—Richard A. Bartholdi, Missouri.

Education—Gallatin Grow, Pennsylvania.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Sereno E.
Payne, New York.

Railways and Canals—Charles A. Chickler,
New York.

Mineral Resources—George W

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, AUG. 5, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The main trouble with the calamity howlers, is that they have nothing to eat but food.—N. Y. Press.

Wheat continues to advance in price notwithstanding the fact that silver continues to fall.

The large demand reported from Washington for bills of small denominations is one of the signs of better times in general trade.

Though without a majority in the Senate the Republicans have passed a tariff bill in four months. There is nothing like a good cause to begin with.

Nine-tenths of the trade of Hawaii is with this country. Our commerce with the islands is one of the things that Mr. Cleveland failed to pull down.

A year ago the Republican party promised the country an honest dollar and a protective tariff. The pledge has been kept promptly and fully.

Speaker Reed has cured the House of the old idea that an obstructive minority can legislate. The Senate some day will accept the same view and amend its rules.—Globe-Dem.

Recent reports from Mexico show that the fall in the value of silver is creating great business disturbances there, and may lead to the adoption of the gold standard.

An Iowa paper remarks that the average free silver orator does not use more than 1000 of the 250,000 words in the English language. He also uses but one idea and there is no truth in it.

The market is rolling out broader and deeper. The tide is flooding all the sticky shallows. Confidence is growing everywhere. Prosperity and profits! They're in the air.—New York Press.

The first week under the new tariff bill law shows a marked improvement in business all over the country, not only in manufactures, but in business confidence and general activity. Reports from every direction show a general improvement.

Birmingham, Ala., is very proud of a steel manufactory just opened up with a capacity of sixty tons per day, and another is contemplated. Birmingham is feeling the boom of prosperity, and her enterprising people deserve it.—Inter-Ocean.

The Japanese Hawaiians are now trying to scare the life out of Uncle Sam's pocketbook by telling him "it will require a sixty million navy" to take care of Hawaii after we get it. That is all right, the navy needs something to practice on. Run up the flag.—Inter-Ocean.

The battle-ship Oregon, which is to be sent to Hawaii, has a total armament of forty-six guns and six torpedo tubes. She is 343 feet long, has 18 inches of armor on the sides, and carries a crew of 421 men. She will have something to say about the situation of things on the Pacific if Japan continues to harp on that subject.

Why have the wages of the tin plate workers been advanced 3-4 per cent? Because, the public is informed, "the improved condition of business warrants the advance." Yet the tyranical group and down the land declaring that things are growing worse instead of better.

The sugar trust is not wholly happy. The Dingley law deprived it of the special advantages which it had enjoyed under the Wilson law, and now the farmers of the United States are preparing to raise beets for the sugar of the country and refine it in the factories where it is made.

Bryan dwells on the fact of the great scarcity of money and declares "there is only \$300,000,000 in circulation to do all the business of the country." The treasury report says there is \$1,946,000,000 money in circulation. Is there a chance that Bryan knows more about it than the treasury officials?—Inter-Ocean.

Of course the English newspapers do not like the new tariff law. We do not blame them. It means more work for American workmen and less for the English, which is acknowledged by every one, with the exception of a few "mutton heads" in this country.

Additional Local Matter.

Mrs. Dr. Niles, of Oscoda County, is visiting her sister, Mrs. O. Palmer.

May Amidon, of Lewiston, was a caller at our office, yesterday.

Dr. E. M. Roffee left on the train to day, for his home at Clyde, N. Y.

The Lewiston mill has filled more orders in the last six weeks than in the previous six months.

Roy Craig, of the Lewiston Journal, has been appointed deputy postmaster for that burg.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., on next Thursday evening, the 12th, at the usual hour.

Regular meeting of Grayling Chapter, No. 83, O. E. S., will be held next Monday evening, the 9th, at the usual hour.

Lieut. Hartwick, Marius Hanson, and Miss Bessie Michelson, went to Detroit, yesterday, to meet Miss Emma Hanson, and will return Saturday by way of the lakes to Mackinaw.

The Osego County Herald says that a scheme is on foot for the establishment of a Silver Democratic paper in Gaylord, with attorney A. M. Johnson as editor-in-chief. As a starter of free silver organs he is a success, but they are short lived.

Flower time is here. Winter flowers are in great demand, especially the household favorite "Lily White." It is a very white pure flour, as its name implies. Adopt it as the flour of the family, and you will have no other. Claggett sells it.

Dr. E. M. Roffee lost a charm consisting of two gold coins, connected by a ring, from his watch guard, somewhere in the village. The finder will please leave at this office. They were of value as souvenirs to the Doctor, who is anxious to recover them.

G. L. Alexander was down the river again last week with a party of friends from Detroit, and as usual, we (O. P.) were remembered with a basket of trout. Our wife intimates that it is not so much on account of his personal regard, as from his knowledge of our needs, and that fish is a brain food.

The M. E. church at Osego Lake was destroyed by fire last week. Loss about \$500. No insurance. Some blame the tramps and others some member of the church, as there had been a bitter squabble between two factions in the afternoon as to the occupancy of the building for Sunday School purposes. Friction must have caused the fire.

It is getting nearly time for the soldiers of this and other towns to be taking up plans for the reunion which will be held in Gaylord, in the fore-part of August. We trust every soldier in and around West Branch, who possibly can, will be there. There are only a few remaining, therefore let every old soldier enjoy these gatherings as they come.—West Branch Herald.

Jack Pine Items.

Mrs. Dickley, of Golden Gate, California, is making her brother, David Ryckman, of Grove township, a two months visit, after a separation of 25 years.

Harvesting rye is the order of the day, and the crop is not very heavy. David Ryckman, of Grove, has the first field of rye in shock, east of the South Branch.

Mrs. Joseph Funch, of Ball is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Gubbons, of Sterling, her old neighbors, who formerly lived in Oscoda county.

Mrs. Albert Funch, of Ball, has returned from a week's visit with her brother who lives at Gaylord.

David Ryckman, of Grove, has five acres of fall rye sowed, already, which is two inches high. He is a hustler.

X. X.

Maple Forest Correspondence.

Mr. Silas Boddy and wife called at G. D. Vallads, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Coventry went to town, Monday.

Mr. J. J. Willets, of Frederic, was a caller at G. D. Vallads, Monday.

Harvesting is pretty well over here now and the moss backs are looking for the thrasher.

Sheriff Chalker has cut his rye on the Huxley place near Kyle Lake.

Phil Coventry had the bad luck to fall off a load of hay, last week, and hurt himself pretty badly. Pick a soft place the next time, Phil.

Mr. Judd Buck was seen cradling for G. D. Vallads, and he was smoking like a Turk.

"Froze In" was up the wrong tree last week. I guess you ain't on to your job yet, A. H. Develluc.

Picking raspberries is the order of the day. Men, women and children are out picking them. And the harvest is good.

Farmers are talking of getting another threshing machine in here.

G. D. Vallads took some fine pigs to town, last week, and they went off like hot cakes.

News from Judge.

Chas. Johnson went to Frederic, Thursday.

M. R. Smith was in town, last Saturday.

Jim Buck, and Silas Body went to Grayling, Thursday.

Roy Waite is going to build a house on his homestead.

G. F. Owen visited at Mr. Waite's, near Grayling, Saturday.

The boys say the dance at Lovelle was a dandy. O, what fun.

O. Dishaw made a flying trip to West Branch, to see his farm.

Miss Jessie Owen was visiting in Grayling several days last week.

Mrs. Anos Buck and Mrs. Judd Buck, called on Mrs. G. D. Vallads, last week.

Arnie Johnson had the misfortune to have a fine heifer killed by the cars, last Saturday.

Sunday School at Buck's Corners is quite a success. Meetings are now held at 2 p. m., instead of 3 p. m. Come, everybody.

Mr. and Mrs. Silas Body, who have been with the Crusaders for the last year, are visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Harvesting is pretty near done, and we will soon hear the toot of the engine, calling the threshers. Let her toot, with Chas. Johnson as throttle puller.

While W. J. Bryan is wandering all over the Union shouting "calamity" and "no hope of prosperity," his neighbors in Nebraska are gathering in and arranging for the biggest harvest and the largest clear gain in money, and good money, that they have had in a decade. Nebraska will pay more debts from money earned this year than she ever paid before in a single year.—Inter-Ocean.

Oh! Essay!

Have you given Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin a trial? It will cure you of your constipation, will correct your stomach troubles and make your life worth living. Trial size bottles 10c (10 doses 10c) large sizes 50c and \$1.00. For sale by L. Fournier.

Bryan agreed to deliver a popular oration at Los Angeles, provided the natives would give 50 cents each to get in. The report says: "He kept his promise for the first 15 minutes, and then launched out in one of his political harangues that offended the people." They ought to remember that Bryan doesn't know how to do anything else.—Inter-Ocean.

The Sun

may shine brightly, and the birds may sing their sweetest song, but if your stomach is not right there is no happiness for you. Keep a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin in the house, and use it according to directions, and the sun and birds will not shine and sing in vain. Constipation and indigestion cured. Trial sizes 10c (10 doses) and in 50c and \$1.00 bottles. For sale by L. Fournier.

The Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, shouts: "We want cheap money, and the cheaper the better." Well, Bryan is going to Mexico, and he can make an investment for Mr. White that will make glad his heart. Give Mr. Bryan one thousand Republican sound dollars, and he can double the amount for Mr. White, and make enough over the \$2,000 to pay the expenses of the trip.—Inter-Ocean.

From a Methodist Preacher.

Clay City, Ind., Jan. 12, 1897. Pepsin Syrup Co. Monticello, Ill. Gentlemen:—It affords me great pleasure to speak in praise of your most excellent medicine. I have suffered quite a great deal from sick headache, the result of sedentary habits and sluggish liver and bowels. Your remedy corrects these troubles and my headaches are stopped.

J. C. BOONE, Pastor M. E. Church. For sale by L. Fournier.

The hopeful tone which newspapers of all parties are showing when speaking about the business outlook in the fiscal year which has just begun, is significant. No such note of encouragement has been heard before for several years. In the Government's finances, of course, the recent exhibit has been better than at any other time since 1890. In general business the prospects of the next twelve months are bright. Outside of the ranks of the corporal's guard of professional calamityites, the prevailing view is that an era of business activity and prosperity is close at hand.—Globe-Democrat.

Words of Truth.

We, the undersigned druggists of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, unite in saying that Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup has no superior as a throat and lung remedy. It has given entire satisfaction in this part of the country, and is one of our very best sellers. Stafford Drug Co., Marquette, Mich. H. J. Atkinson, Harbor Spring, Mich. J. M. Perkins & Co., Negaunee, Mich. Rudell & Conway, S. St. Marie, Mich. D. Macdonald, Calumet, Mich. H. M. Powers, Ontonagon, Mich. F. P. Tilton, Ishpeming, Mich. A. J. Scott, Hancock, Mich.

THIS SPACE BELONGS

H. JOSEPH, Proprietor of the

CHEAP CASH STORE,

GRAYLING,

MICHIGAN.

THE CITY DRUG STORE!

NORTH SIDE OF MICHIGAN AVENUE,

Is now Ready for Business, and offers to the Public a Full Line of

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

Prescriptions Accurately Filled, and Prices made to suit the Times.

I also carry a Line of PERFUMERY,

STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

And an Immense Stock of JEWELRY and BAZAAR GOODS.

Call and see me and look over my Stock, and I will do you good.

J. A. LEIGHTON, M. D.

Grayling,

Michigan.

All Professional Calls Promptly Attended.

The Michigan State Fair.

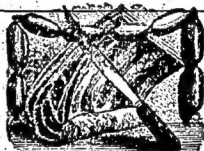
The Michigan State Agricultural Society has so arranged its business that success is assured, and an old time State Fair, in the interest of the agricultural and industrial classes of the State will be held at GRAND RAPIDS, SEPT. 6th to 10th. Premium lists will be mailed on application to H. T. Fralick, Secy., Grand Rapids.

An Oregon Minister.

I received the bottle of White Wine of Tar Syrup. One of my children was very sick with croup, and as your medicine was pleasant to take I gave it, and it gave almost immediate relief. I would not be without it, and I also recommend it as a medicine that should be at all times in every family. West Union, Oregon. Rev. H. STAUP.

There will be no weakening on the part of the United States Government on the Hawaiian question. The administration being committed to annexation will see to it that the country's interests in the islands are adequately protected from this time onward. Annexation will not take place before next winter, but the American fleet in the Pacific is going to be strengthened. Every accession of territory which the United States ever made, helped the country, and the people think this will prove valuable economically and strategically.—Globe Democrat.

NEW MARKET!



We have opened a Market in the room formerly occupied by the City Drug Store, where we will keep the best of FRESH, SALT and SMOKED MEATS, FISH, POULTRY, &c., to be found in any market.

Also all kinds of Vegetables.

We aim to keep the best the market affords and to sell it at the lowest rates. Highest market price paid for Beef, Veal and Mutton. Give us a call. TRUMAN & FLOWERS, Grayling, Michigan.

FRANKLIN HOUSE

Cor. Bates and Larned Streets, DETROIT, MICH. Rates, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per Day. Only one block from Woodward and Jefferson Aves. Elevators, Bar, Billiard Room, Electric Lights, The Floor, Etc. H. H. JAMES & SON, Props.

MEANS PERFECTION WHEN APPLIED TO REPEATING RIFLES AND ALL KINDS OF SINGLE-SHOT RIFLES

AMMUNITION

Pronounced by Experts the Standard of the World. Ask your dealer for WINCHESTER make of Gun or Ammunition and take no other.

FREE!—Our new illustrated Catalogue.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., New Haven, Ct.

BUY

YOUR

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
AND
HAY,
OATS
& FEED,

AT

OUR STORE.

We guarantee satisfaction and defy Competition.

Salling, Hanson & Company,

Grayling, - Michigan.

For Cash Only. During This Sale.
A BIG CUT IN PRICES!

WE MUST MAKE ROOM FOR FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Therefore we will offer for the next 30 days, endless values in DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES AND FURNISHING GOODS.

All our Silver Satteen Laces at reduced prices.

All our Men's Boy's and Children's Clothing at reduced prices.

R. MEYER, Price Wrecker, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

JUST RECEIVED,

I have just received the following Magazines for the month. The Ladies Home Journal; Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly; The Nickel Magazine; The Strand; St. Nicholas; McClure's Magazine.

NEW BOOKS.

Marguerite's Heritage, by Mrs. George Sheldon, Price 25 Cents
Only The Governess, by Rosa N. Carey, " 25
Queen Bess, by Mrs. George Sheldon, " 10
Wehman's Song Book, No. 54, " 10

For Sale by J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Mich.

\$1.00 THE \$1.00 WEEKLY INTER OCEAN.

The Greatest Republican Paper of the West.

It is the most stalwart and unswerving Republican Weekly published today and can always be relied upon for fair and honest reports of all political affairs.

The Weekly Inter Ocean Supplies All of the News and the Best of Current Literature.

It is Morally Clean, and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

Its Literary Columns are equal to those of the best magazines.

Its Youth's Department is the finest of its kind.

It brings to the family the News of the Entire World and gives the best and most interesting of all questions of the day. The Inter Ocean gives twelve pages of reading matter each week and being published in Chicago is better adapted to the needs of the people west of the Alleghany Mountains than any other paper.

\$1.00 PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR \$1.00

The Daily and Sunday Editions of The Inter Ocean are the best of their kind. Price of Daily by mail, \$4.00 per year. Price of Sunday by mail, \$2.00 per year. Daily and Sunday by mail, \$6.00 per year. Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at GRAYLING, MICH., July 27th, 1897.
NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Grayling, Mich., on September 14th, 1897, viz: Carl Fredrickson, Homestead Application No. 9507, for the NE 1/4 of Sec. 25, T. 2 N., R. 4 E.

YOU CAN CURE THAT COUGH WITH

EILERT'S TAR AND WILD CHERRY

COUGHS (COLD, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ETC.)

Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills

A small vegetable pill cures sick headache, constipation, dyspepsia, all biliousness and disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR
THURSDAY, AUG. 5, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mrs. H. C. Dettman is visiting at Metamora and vicinity.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

A. H. Ansls, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Friday.

John Howse, of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday.

Conrad Howse, of Maple Forest, was in town last Saturday.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for fishing tackle of all descriptions.

Miss Rose Charron, of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday.

Miss L. E. Williams and her mother went to Bay View, Monday.

H. Joseph left for New York City to-day, to purchase a Fall stock of goods.

Ladies' Underwear 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c at the store of S. H. & Co.

Ben Kraus took in the excursion to-day to Niagara Falls. He expects to be absent about four weeks.

When you want the best flour on the market, ask for "Lily White," at Claggett's.

Students will take notice that the next term of school opens August 30th, a week earlier than usual.

You can buy an Oliver, a Ward, a Greenville or a Bay City Plow of Albert Kraus.

Mrs. Butler expects her friend, Miss Lenz, of Columbus, O., for a visit some time this week.

Our favorite Combination Coffee for 25c is a winner. Try it. For sale at S. S. Claggett's.

Mrs. W. Patterson, of Frederic, was visiting with Mrs. Flagg and other friends, last week.

Supervisor Sherman, of Maple Forest township, was in town last Friday. He is not so lame as he was.

If you want a high grade Bicycle, go to Albert Kraus, and get a Waverly.

Mrs. Anna Heber has been visiting with her parents in Maple Forest, for the past week.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Deputy Sheriff Johnson, made a trip to Gaylord, on legal business, last Friday.

Detroit White Lead Works strictly pure Paints, sold and warranted by Albert Kraus.

Mrs. L. Fournier and Master Arthur returned from their Eastern visit, last Friday.

Albert Kraus has the finest line of Fishing Tackle, which he is selling at the lowest prices.

Conrad Howse, of Maple Forest, made final proof on his homestead, last Friday.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees in town.

Mrs. A. H. Wisner returned from her visit with her son, at Ortonville, last Saturday.

Fred Kovsack, a Cheboygan county farmer, sold 135 bushels of strawberries from one acre of land.

Sportsmen going down the AuSable are advised to watch out for a big hole Eugene Kendrick made in the river one day last week.

Bring your Butter, Eggs, and Pickleberries to S. H. & Co. They pay the highest market price for them.

J. J. Higgins, of Frederic, is repairing his house and otherwise improving his property. All caused by the "advance of prosperity."

C. W. West, of Center Plains Tp., (Pere Cheney P. O.) has two cows for sale; both giving milk, but will be fresh in October.

Bates & Co. celebrate the opening of their third year in business by adding a magnificent line of Crockery, Cal and sea, and learn the prices.

Marius Hanson and party returned from their trip down the river, last Friday. They left the river thirty miles below McKinley.

Now is the time to paint your house with Sherwin Williams' Paint, the best on earth, and for sale by S. H. & Co.

Mrs. Elckhoff goes on the excursion to Niagara Falls, to-day, for a short visit with friends and to bring her mother home with her.

E. J. McKnight left for Alpena the beginning of the week, by way of Lewiston and Atlanta, on business. He will return in about two weeks.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints to brighten your home. Every gallon sold on a guarantee. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Supervisor Hanna, of Beaver Creek township, was in town last Saturday. He reports heavy rain with hail on Friday.

The family of Sheriff Chalker went to Maple Forest township the beginning of the week, to pick and can raspberries.

T. Hanson, of Grayling, who has just returned from a trip to Colorado, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Bauman.—Lewiston Journal.

John Hanson, from the Hanson farm, west of Vienna, is transacting business in town to-day.—Lewiston Journal.

Willis Silsby, of Traverse City, is enjoying a two week's visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Silsby, of Center Plains.—Roscommon News.

Prosecuting Attorney Patterson, of Grayling, was in the village Tuesday and made the News a pleasant call.—Roscommon News.

Cheboygan county farmers are experimenting with flax raising this season, having in about 75 acres. The crop is very promising.

The school board have now engaged the full complement of teachers, the last being assistant to Principal, Miss Helen Northrop, of Penn.

Mrs. Thor. Ambjornson and children spent several days in Lewiston, last week, visiting her sister-in-law and friends.

Miss Mary Staley returned from Caro, last week, and on Tuesday went to Bay View for the balance of the season.

Master Mark Evans, who has been on a visit with relatives at Savannah, N. Y., is expected home next week.

We have two Men's and one Boy's Wheel left, which we will sell at a bargain. Call and see them, if interested. S. H. & Co.

Mrs. Arthur Evans, who was called here on account of the illness of her father, Mr. A. J. Rose, left for her home at Savannah, N. Y., to-day.

P. Aebi, superintendent of the poor, was in Frederic, last Friday, looking after the indigent who are under the care of the County Physician.

T. M. Webster, of Frederic township, sent down a sample of rye five and a half feet high, and says he has eight acres just as good. Heads are long and well filled.

Claggett's Sock Factory is running night and day, and his line of hosiery is beyond competition. See those famous Leather Stockings before you buy.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mantz with Freddie, Arthur and the baby leave to-day on a three week's visit to their old home in Milwaukee.—Lewiston Journal.

A splendid single Buggy Harness for \$6.00, and a double heavy Farm Harness, complete with collars, for \$23.00, at S. H. & Co's.

Preparations are being made for a big fair at Standish, this fall, and a school exhibit taking in all the schools of the county is being agitated.

A large amount of agricultural machinery has been sold throughout the county this season, which shows that business is improving with our farmers.—Mio Mail.

Geo. W. Tyler who is scaling for S. H. & Co., in one of their lumbering camps, in Montmorency county, was in town Tuesday, and made us a pleasant call.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, will meet at the residence of Mrs. M. A. Bates, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon. A ten cent lunch will be served. All are invited.

If you will call at Claggett's he will give you an introduction to "Lily White." She is the fairest among the fair. You can adopt her, if you wish, as the flower of your family. You will be pleased with the result.

Miss Johanna Madsen and Miss Sophia Anderson came down from Lewiston, Monday. Miss Anderson and father are going home to Denmark, and Miss Madsen is going to visit a brother in Iowa.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grain Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

18TH ANNUAL REUNION

OF THE SOLDIER'S & SAILOR'S ASSOCIATION OF NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

WILL BE HELD AT GAYLORD, MICHIGAN August 18th and 19th, '97.

Fare from Grayling to Gaylord and return, \$1.08.

PROGRAM.

FIRST DAY—FORENOON.

1. Reception Committee with Band will meet the different delegations on arrival of trains, and escort them to Grand Army Hall.

2. Music by the Bands, etc.

3. Dinner Call at 12 M.

AFTERNOON.

4. Parade will form at 2 p. m., and march to Opera House, led by Martial Bands.

5. Prayer by Rev. Fred O. Wood, of Gaylord.

6. Music by the Choir.

7. Address of Welcome by Rev. Seth Reed, of Gaylord.

8. Response by Comrade D. S. Waldron, President of the Association.

9. Music by the Orchestra.

10. Our Fallen Comrades. Response by Comrade J. M. Warren, of Lewiston.

11. Music by the Choir.

12. Sherman's March to the Sea. Response by Comrade O. Palmer, of Grayling.

13. Song by the Choir "Marching through Georgia."

14. Sons of Veterans. Response by Rev. S. G. Taylor, S. of V. of Cheboygan.

15. Music by the Orchestra.

16. Payment of dues and securing of Badges.

17. Supper Call.

18. Camp Fire at Opera House, etc.

19. Taps 9:30 p. m.

SECOND DAY—FORENOON.

1. Reveille at 6:30 a. m.

2. Breakfast at 7 a. m.

3. Guard Mount at 8 a. m.

4. Music by Bands.

5. Prayer by Rev. Van Aken, of Vanderbilt.

6. Song by the Choir.

7. The Grand Army of the Republic. Response by H. H. Woodruff, of Roscommon.

8. Song, "The Star Spangled Banner."

9. The Woman's Relief Corps. Response by Mrs. Eunice R. Mitchell, of Gaylord.

10. Song by the Choir.

11. The men that saved the Union. Responded to by Rev. F. C. Wood of Gaylord.

12. Song, "America."

13. Dinner Call.

AFTERNOON.

14. Assembly at 1:30 o'clock.

15. Music by Gaylord Orchestra.

16. Address by Hon. James O'Donnell, of Jackson.

17. Music by the Orchestra.

18. Annual Address by the President of the Association.

19. Music by the Choir.

20. Election of officers and selecting place for next Reunion.

21. General talk. Free to all.

22. Supper.

All Ex-Soldiers, Sons of Veterans and members of the Woman's Relief Corps are entitled to membership in the Association, on payment of the fee and dues, and are especially invited to attend.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTIVE COM.

All subscribers to the AVAVALANCHE can secure the "Michigan Farmer" for one year, on the payment of 55 cents in addition to the subscription price of the AVAVALANCHE.

YOU ought to know that when suffering from any kidney trouble that a safe sure remedy is Foley's Kidney Cure. Guaranteed or money refunded. For sale by L. Fournier.

There will be a special meeting of the W. R. C., on Saturday afternoon August 7th, for work. All members are requested to attend. By order of the President. Mrs. C. W. Wright, secretary.

Hot Weather Rules.

In warm weather bowel complaints frequently result from over eating or over drinking. Foley's Colic Cure affords perfect protection from all bowel derangements, and is guaranteed. For sale by L. Fournier.

Corn and potatoes never looked better nor promised a more abundant yield than now. Vegetation is getting a big boost skyward now. The moist and warm weather is pushing all crops ahead toward maturity.—Otsego Co. Herald.

You Can Depend on It.

Foley's Colic Cure is an instant cure for colic, summer complaint, cholera morbus, diarrhea, bloody flux, chronic diarrhea, cholera infantum, bilious colic, painter's colic, and all bowel complaints. 25c and 50c. For sale by L. Fournier.

C. F. Kelley, of Frederic, was in town Tuesday, arranging his post office bonds. He will take possession of the office next week, with a new and modern outfit of furniture. It will be appreciated by the citizens of that town.

When You take Your Vacation the most necessary article to have with you (after your pocket book) is a bottle of Foley's Colic Cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water. You are likely to need it. For sale by L. Fournier.

We noticed in recent issues of the Timberman, a fine advertisement for the M. & H. Lumber Co. The taking feature of the advertisement is a fine cut of little Marguerite Bauman and James Kaeleland.—Lewiston Journal.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, drug gist.

This SPACE BELONGS to S. S. CLAGGETT, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

DRINK FOURNIER'S FAMOUS ICE CREAM SODA AND KEEP KOOL!

Lost—A new Umbrella, steel rod and Dresden Handle. The party who found it will please leave it at Dr. Woodworth's.

H. C. McKinley, the genial editor of the Otsego Co. HERALD, was in town last Saturday and Sunday, the guest of W. A. Masters. While here he was a pleasant caller at the AVAVALANCHE office, where he loyally sung the praises of our sister village and its prosperity.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c and \$1. per bottle, at L. Fournier's Drugstore.

A Popular Wedding Trip.

Is to take a D. & C. Steamer To Mackinac Island.

If you want a delightful wedding trip, where you are not likely to meet acquaintances, take one of the new D. & C. steel steamers to the island of cool breezes. Staterooms and parlor reserved 30 days in advance. End 2 cents for illustrated pamphlet.

A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A. Detroit, Mich.

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading drug gist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. E. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Arizona, writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for consumption, coughs and colds. I can not say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment, it has been tried for a quarter of a century, and today stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

W. O. Braden went to Detroit, to-day, on business.

A True Southern Road.

The route followed by "The Cincinnati Flyer," the Michigan Central and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, is the shortest and quickest way of reaching Cincinnati and other southern points. The train service of these lines is unexcelled.

It is practically an assured fact that R. Hanson and others will begin the building of a town on their land west of Vienna, next spring. The industry of the town will be mainly the manufacturing of hard-wood.

With the bountiful supply of hard-wood in that region, and the able men back of the enterprise, there will be no doubt of its success.—Lewiston Journal.

Good News.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are distributed FREE OF CHARGE by druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung Diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them, and that it is the greatest triumph of medical science. For sale only by L. Fournier. Samples free. Large bottles 50 cents and 25 cents.

Archie Howse, of Maple Forest, was in town Monday. He will commence threshing next Monday, and after threshing a few jobs at home will go to Center Plains and South Branch townships. If those who want threshing done wish to keep the engineer in a good humor they will have to furnish him with dry wood.

The Golden Secret of Long Life.

Keep the head cool, the feet warm and the bowels open. Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves is a vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all Blood, Liver and Kidney Diseases. Call on L. Fournier, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

KANT YOU KEEP KOOL?

If not, Come and see our Warm Weather Goods. May be you want a

CRASH SUIT, or a pair of Crash Pants, or a nice Negligee Shirt, or a Suit of Light Underwear, or a Nice Straw Hat, or a Leather Belt, or a Light Serge Coat and Vest, or a Nobby Cravat, or a Light Pair of Shoes, or a Nice Pair of Hose, or a Pair of Golf Hose, or a Pair of Slippers.

Then Call and See our Line, JOE ROSENTHAL, One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Hat, CAP AND SHOE HOUSE, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

For Sale.

The Commercial House, of Grayling, is for sale. For terms, etc., address or call on John Staley, at the Exchange Bank, Grayling, Mich. apr-17

Notice of Teacher's Examination.

A regular Teacher's Examination will be held at the Court House, on Thursday and Friday, August 10th and 20th.

FLORA M. MARVIN, COMMISSIONER.

The Ladies' Home Journal for August, largely devoted to fiction, presents a number of short stories by the best known writers, that will pleasantly employ the leisure of mid-summer days. Of special interest among these are the opening chapters of Hamlin Garland's latest serial, "The Spirit of Sweetwater," a romance with the rugged wilds of the Western mining country and its picturesque background.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending July 31st, 1897.

Danby, Lewis. Kelley, Patrick, Ferguson, Chas. Morgan, James, Gannon, Edw. Barnham, W. H. Pommeville, Mrs. W. H. (2)

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advised."

WM. BRADEN, P. M.

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

Yerington's College.

St. Louis, Michigan, will open its seventh year Sept. 27th, 1897. Courses: Teachers', Commercial Short-hand Penmanship, English, Music, Elocution and Physical Culture. Tuition: For day and board, \$10.00; for day only, \$5.00. For board only, \$3.00. For day and board, \$15.00. For day only, \$8.00. For board only, \$4.00. The common branches: Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography. Private lessons in Music and all free-class drills for above tuition. The common branches with all free-class drills, without private lessons in music, only \$10 a year. Free class drills are Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Reading, Spelling, Letter Writing, Music, Elocution, Physical Culture, Drawing and Painting. Students may club where they have use of Boarding House, complete, for a year, and furnish their own provisions for a trial. All studies in the college handled by professionals. Our Commercial and Short-hand Graduates hold the best positions in our largest cities. Not one of our Teachers' Courses has failed at teaching during the past two years. Drop a card for free catalogue to C. W. YERINGTON, St. Louis, Mich.

Palace Steamer, CITY OF ALPENA.

LOW RATES—QUICK TIME—For DETROIT, PORT HURON, SAND BEACH, OSCODA, ALPENA, CHEBOYGAN, and all points east and south.

Leave St. Ignace Wednesday, at 8.30 a. m., Saturday at 1.30 p. m. Between Detroit and Cleveland daily at 11.00 p. m.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet and rates to all points. Address your Agent or A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. & T. Agent, Detroit, Mich. Detroit and Cleveland.

Probate Notice.

State of Michigan, County of Crawford, S. S.

Probate Court for said County.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in said County, on Monday, the 15th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven.

PRESENT, HON. JOHN J. GOVEY, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of FREDERICK L. BAKER, deceased, Rutland Hanson and Nellie F. Salling, exors. of the last will and testament of said deceased, of said estate, come into Court and report that they are now prepared to render their final account as such executors.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 15th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the examining and allowing such account and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed.

And it is further ordered, that said executors give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "Crawford Avalanche," a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. [A true copy.]

JOHN J. GOVEY, Judge of Probate.

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JOHN J. GOVEY, Judge of Probate.

The KLONDYKE GOLD FIELDS IN ALASKA



THE United States Government in 1897 paid Russia \$7,200,000 for Alaska. The territory had paid back her purchase money in gold four times during the time it has been a part of the United States about \$30,000,000 of the precious yellow metal.

Recently the eyes of the world are turned toward our frozen acquisition in the north, for within its borders has been discovered an Eldorado. The word Klondyke, literally translated meaning Deer River, is an every tongue and is known as the designation for gold-bearing districts in the Yukon and gold-bearing districts in the Yukon and gold-bearing districts in the Yukon.

The reported gold discoveries of the present day in Alaska and the reported gold discoveries of 1897 in California afford many parallels. To the average man the treasures of the coast State were seemingly as inaccessible as the riches of the Yukon and its tributaries. One was more than 2,000 miles across a trackless desert and over snow-bound mountain passes, beset by savages, whose deadly attacks marked the trail with bleaching bones across the Western States; the other is nearly 7,000 miles by water through a rigorous climate, or almost 4,000 miles by land with water, with mountain passes to scale as dangerous as those of the Swiss Alps.

The fabulous tales of wealth sent out by the California pioneers were no less wonderful than those brought back by the men who braved the last cold season in the Klondyke mineral belt, and in both cases those who returned brought back with them great nuggets of the precious stuff that left little or no doubt in the mind of the hearer. The California miner



in the song who had so many nuggets that he was accustomed to "go a-baiting blind" finds his parallel in the Yukon miner who claims to have "washed out" \$212 in one panful of dirt—a process that requires ten or twelve minutes.

The Alaska and California gold fields are alike also in being placer mines. Placer mining is commonly called "poor man's mining," for the reason that it is done without machinery, while the implements required in the work are few and of small cost. A placer miner can get along very well with a pick, shovel and gold pan. If the dirt is not rich he can accomplish better results by running it through a sluice box, but where the yield is in nuggets instead of fine gold he prefers to "pan" it.

The great Klondyke strike was made



STONE HOUSE AT THE FOOT OF CHILKOOT PASS.

last year, but nothing was known of it in the United States until June 15 of the present year, when a vessel called the Excelsior arrived in San Francisco laden with miners from the Klondyke, who in turn were laden with gold. They told almost incredible tales of the richness of the newly discovered district, where fortunes had been accumulated in a few months. Experienced miners and "ten derferet" seemed to have shared good fortune alike, and with some justice, too, for the credit of the discovery of the new gold fields is due to the inexperienced men. Another vessel brought to Seattle a second party of successful prospectors and a ton and a half of gold. These men had endured peril and undergone great hardships in accumulating the fortunes they brought, and they told a story that had a dark as well as a bright side. To follow their example means a risk of wealth, health and even life, but for those who are willing to take the chances the prospect they hold out is alluring.

The Klondyke District. The richest of the mines in the Alaska region seem to be in the Klondyke, a few miles over the British border. They were discovered, as has been said, by a party of "enderferet," who, against the advice of the old-timers in the district, wandered "over yonder in the Klondyke" and struck



PLACER MINERS "PANNING OUT" NUGGETS IN THE KLONDYKE DISTRICT.

it rich. From Klondyke comes much of the gold and from Klondyke come many of the excitement. A few "tender feet," going it blind, have stirred up the nation. Out of the region of their discovery has come, it is estimated, \$2,000,000 worth of gold during the present summer. Nearly all of that gold has found its way into the United States.

It is hard to tell where the Alaska gold fields are located except that in a general way the best of them are along the Yukon. There are a few "lode" mines near Juneau and along the southeast coast of the territory (the most accessible part of it), but the one is of low grade and mining is made profitable only by the most careful management.

The placer mines, from which prospectors are said to be lining their pockets with gold, occupy the prominent place in the popular mind. These are in the region remote from civilization, little known, and, on account of the uncertainties, dangerous, alluring to the average man. This gold-producing country of the interior is in the vicinity of the Yukon near where that great river turns to the west in its course to the sea. Before the discoveries in the Klondyke the most productive districts had been along Forty Mile Creek. Partly in British and partly in American territory, and the Birch Creek district, all in American territory. Along all of the rivers in this region, tributaries to the Yukon, gold diggings exist and in many places pay the prospector well for his trouble.

Cook's Inlet is another place where the rumors of gold caused crowds of unprepared men to flock, but the district has not exactly borne out the reputation given to it by early prospectors. In all the immense country over which the placer mining extends it is estimated that up to last year less than 2,000 miners were in the district, and most of them worked over in a broad belt of gold-producing rock, through which quartz veins carrying gold occur frequently. Through the gold-bearing rocks the streams have cut deep gullies and canyons, and in their beds the gold, which was contained in the quartz, is concentrated. The mining of this country consists, therefore, in washing out the gravel of these beds.

To Reach the Gold Fields. The best way to reach the Klondyke district? One goes from Seattle by ocean steamer west and a little north, and passes

FACTS ABOUT ALASKA.

PURCHASED IN 1867 from Russia for \$7,200,000, purchased by William H. Seward. Area in square miles, 583,400. Population (census of 1890), 30,329, of whom but 4,416 were whites, 8,300 Eskimos and 17,753 Indians.

Estimated present population, 40,000. Principal cities, Sitka (the capital), Juneau, Wrangell, Circle City. Principal rivers, the Yukon (more than 2,000 miles long), the Kuskokwim, the Colville and the Copper. Principal mountains, Mount Logan, altitude 19,500 feet; Mount St. Elias, 18,100; Mount Wrangell, 17,500 feet. Governor of the territory, James D. Brady; residence at Sitka.

Principal products besides gold, furs, fish and lumber. Principal occupations of the people, hunting and fishing.

Gold first discovered in 1896. Estimated production of gold to date, \$30,000,000. Product of gold in 1896, \$4,670,000. Klondyke in English is Deer River. The river is so designated on the maps.

Klondyke gold fields partly in American and partly in British territory, and the product is disposed of in the United States. Scene of the present excitement is along the Upper Yukon and its tributaries. Distance from Chicago to the Klondyke gold fields, via the Yukon, is about 6,000 miles, via Chilkoot Pass, about 4,000 miles.

Time to make the trip by either route, thirty days. Cost of the trip about \$300. Travel possible only in June, July and August.

Climate in winter severe in the extreme, winter beginning in September. During June and July continuous daylight; during December and January continuous night.

lake and river and over the mountains 1,000 miles to the new mining territory. The cost of the trip this way cannot be definitely stated, because it depends on the route taken, and after that point it depends somewhat on the bargain made with the Chilkoot Indians, who pack supplies through the pass, and the length of time the overland part of the journey requires; but the Indians who act as guides and pack supplies do not work without big pay.

Dawson City, the center of the new mining region, although sixty-five miles distant from the Klondyke, is said to be a typical mining town—minus the guns. The British Government enforces its laws in Dawson, and those laws prohibit the use of firearms so few men carry guns. The laws of the camp are enforced by mounted police, whose captain is a civil officer. Though there are said to be 8,000 people in Dawson, few houses have been built, for the principal reason that lumber is \$100 per 1,000 feet. The general fear is, of course, that there will be great suffering this winter, and it will be increased, it is expected, by the rush of unprepared prospectors who sailed for the new fields immediately on learning what luck had befallen those who have but recently returned.

To give an accurate idea of the cost of living in Dawson City, the price list of a general store there is herewith given: Flour, per 100 lbs., \$12.00. Moose ham, per lb., 1.00. Caribou meat, per lb., .05. Beans, per lb., .15. Rice, per lb., .25. Sugar, per lb., .25. Coffee, per lb., .25. Butter, per roll, 1.50. Eggs, per dozen, 2.00. Potatoes, per lb., .15. Tea, per lb., 1.00. Coffee, per lb., .25. Dried fruits, per lb., .35. Canned fruits, 50. Lemons, each, 20. Oranges, each, 20. Tobacco, per lb., 1.50. Liquors, per drink, 30. Shovels, 2.50. Picks, 5.00. Tools, each, 1.00. Overall, 1.50. Underwear, per suit, \$5 to 7.50. Shirts, 50. Rubber boots, \$10 to 15.00.

Alaska and Its Resources. In the purchase of Alaska, the United States acquired a territory more than half a million square miles in extent, a part of it within the arctic circle and in the region of everlasting ice and snow, where, during part of the summer, there is continuous day and during the winter continuous, dreary night. The Alaskan coast line is greater than any Atlantic seaboard, but the entire population of whites, Eskimos and fierce Indians who are called the Apaches of the North, is not more than that of a ward division in Chicago.

In acquiring the Alaskan territory, though the United States moved its center, figured in geographical mind, not in area or population, as far west as San Francisco. The country now extends from about the 65th degree of longitude up at the far eastern corner of Maine to the 122d degree up at the far northwest tip of the Alaskan peninsula. This is taking an account of the little island of Attu, 1,000 miles out in the Pacific, beyond the Hawaiian group, which, since the purchase of Alaska, has really been our western land limit. The United States, therefore, may almost say with England that the sun never sets on its possessions.

The Great Yukon River. The principal river in Alaska, the Yukon, up which prospectors have to work their weary way to reach the gold fields, was called by Schwatka, the Alaskan explorer, recently appointed by President McKinley to succeed James A. Shepley. The Governor's residence is in Sitka. Among the things Alaska has done for this country aside from stirring up the present gold excitement one of the most forward was to involve it in disputes with England over the boundary question and the seal fisheries business. Both of these disputes threatened war, but white-winged peace settled over the situation in each case and brought the suggestion of that newly invented English-American institution—arbitration. However, the boundary question is not settled yet.

Topography of the Country. The territory, naturally falls in six grand divisions. They are the arctic division, a treeless expanse diversified by icy hills and mountains and with no inhabitants but the Eskimos; the Yukon basin, with its extensive forests near the coast and its inhabitants of Eskimos and Indians; the Kuskokwim district, the Aleutian district, comprising the islands off the coast, where fishing and sealing are the chief pursuits, and where the population is mixed Aleutian and Russian; the Kadiak district, including the

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winter up in the Yukon region little can be done but sit about a fire in a vain endeavor to keep warm, for darkness exists most of the time, and the life seems like that of a man uncomfortably seated at the bottom of a well.

During the summer season the days are sometimes even a little bit hot, but not for long. In that time, too, there is almost continual day, for that end of the earth (if it may be so called) is the one that is pointed directly at the sun.

But as the summer brings warmth and daylight it also brings mosquitoes. And such mosquitoes! Creatures that buzz and bite in such a way as to make the dreaded Jersey variety seem by comparison like the silvery, angelic, sweetly humming fancies of a peaceful dream. The travelers who return from the Yukon tell stories of how brave and strong men, courageous enough to undertake the perilous journey to that country involved, actually break down and sob in utter desperation and despair under the torments of these terrible pests. The ice and the "magnificent distances" of the country are not the only drawbacks to its exploration or to journeying to the gold fields; the mosquitoes are ever to be remembered.

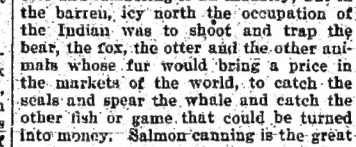
Of course, in the southern part of Alaska, where Juneau and Sitka are situated, the winters are not so rigorous. There the weather is comparatively mild, and in summer is said to be delightful. But Juneau and Sitka are infinitesimal as compared with the whole country, and they are not an index to what is furnished farther up and farther inland.

Industries of Alaska. When travelers were asked as late as two or three years ago what were the principal pursuits in Alaska they replied, of course, that fishing and hunting furnished occupation for the greater part of the population. What else was to be expected from a population made up in the main of Eskimos and Indians? In the Sitka district there are magnificent forests and lumbering is an industry, but in the barren, icy north the occupation of the Indian was to shoot and trap the bear, the fox, the otter and the other animals whose fur would bring a price in the markets of the world, to catch the seals and spear the whale and catch the other fish or game that could be turned into money. Salmon canning is the great

energetic efforts of the house mover. Among the structures rescued was the Russell home. Along with the rest of the town, it was moved back to the foot of the bluff. When the town had got itself cuddled up in a safe place the river turned to the right and flowed over into Saline County, leaving Brunswick five miles inland. A few years later, however, the Grand River crept into the old bed of the Missouri, and it has been dozing there ever since, excepting when the rains come in the springtime to wake its current.

It is not related in Brunswick that Sol Smith Russell has ever exhibited his art there since he became famous; or that he has in late years revisited his ancestral home. A heavy-footed man who is a hostler in a livery stable lives in the house now.

TWIN ASH TREES. They Joined Together Fifteen Feet Above the Ground. A remarkable twin tree growth is shown in the accompanying cut reproduced from the Scientific American.



TWIN ASH TREES. They Joined Together Fifteen Feet Above the Ground. A remarkable twin tree growth is shown in the accompanying cut reproduced from the Scientific American.

INDIAN RIVER. Industry of the Kadiak district, and has been for years. Of late, however, the other industries of Alaska have sunk almost out of sight because of the new gold flurry. Mining, of course, is the industry of the white man. Virgin gold might have lain in plain sight in the rocks to a limitless extent and in all probability the Indians and the Eskimos would never have touched it. Food and furs are the standard of value with them. Gold fills no Eskimo stomachs and keeps no Eskimo body warm.

But with the white man it was different. He came, he saw, he dug, and in the digging he found richness. Glistening gold greeted his eyes, and the fever of gold is upon us.

ARCTIC OCEAN. The Klondyke mines are placers—the most easily worked mines of any, and requiring the least expenditure. The methods of washing out placer gold are known as "sluicing" and "panning." The former is employed where the yield is of ordinary value, while all old-timers prefer the latter in rich ground.

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mainland and islands south of the Alaskan range, and the Sitka district, including the archipelago and the coast, extending south to British Columbia. The Sitka district is that seen by the tourists from the States. They gaze on its snow-capped mountains and imagine they have seen the country. As a matter of fact, they do little more than set foot on the territory. The population of Alaska, as given in the census reports, is necessarily largely an estimate. What census taker would be willing to go a couple of thousand miles up the Yukon, for instance, to find the number of miners in one of the new camps, or venture into the arctic circle to count the noses of the Eskimos, who are said to have their May day festivities romping around the north pole? Dogs furnish a great part of all the means of transportation and communication up there in the snows, and they are not valuable for census work.

Character of the Population. The census enumeration of 1890, gave the population of the territory as 30,329, of whom 4,416 were whites, 82 blacks, 1,568 half-breed Indians and Eskimos, 13,735 natives not Eskimos (Indians), 2,125 Chinese and 8,400 Eskimos. The number of whites has probably been more than doubled since then, however, as the Alaskan gold fever set in in mild form three or four years ago. One would hardly think of going to Alaska for the social advantages of the place.

Neither could it be said that a reasonably constructed individual would go there for the climate. In winter the thermometer falls so low in places that no one will recognize it; that it goes down to 70 degrees and lower. During all this kind of

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MAP SHOWING THE ALASKA GOLD FIELDS. The Klondyke mines are placers—the most easily worked mines of any, and requiring the least expenditure. The methods of washing out placer gold are known as "sluicing" and "panning." The former is employed where the yield is of ordinary value, while all old-timers prefer the latter in rich ground.

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BIRTHPLACE OF AN ACTOR.

Tiny House Where Sol Smith Russell First Saw the Light.

In a little side street that ends abruptly at the foot of the bluff that overlooks the town of Brunswick, Me., stands a modest looking old-fashioned frame house. It has the narrow eaves and the low upper story that distinguished the style of architecture that prevailed in Missouri before the war. Old residents of Brunswick point it out to strangers as the house in which Sol Smith Russell was born.

On account of this close association with the earlier days of the distinguished actor, this plain-faced old "story and a half house" is the most famous of the landmarks of the quaint, old-fashioned town. Oddly enough, the house in which the gentle character artist was born does not mark the spot of ground which was his natal place. No house does for that matter, as the lazy, alluvium laden waters of the Grand River—drowns over the place where this and many another building stood as a part of Brunswick when it was famous for the amount of tobacco and the number of "niggers" sold there every year.

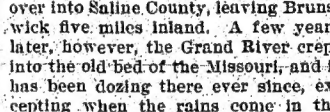
The town was originally built on the left bank of the Missouri River, and among the first residences of the town was the Russell homestead, so local tradition runs. There were no railroads then, but packet boats made regular calls. Then the river became restless and rolled over against the town and tore away its foundations.

Nearly all of the buildings were saved from the capricious flood by the energetic efforts of the house mover.

Among the structures rescued was the Russell home. Along with the rest of the town, it was moved back to the foot of the bluff. When the town had got itself cuddled up in a safe place the river turned to the right and flowed over into Saline County, leaving Brunswick five miles inland. A few years later, however, the Grand River crept into the old bed of the Missouri, and it has been dozing there ever since, excepting when the rains come in the springtime to wake its current.

It is not related in Brunswick that Sol Smith Russell has ever exhibited his art there since he became famous; or that he has in late years revisited his ancestral home. A heavy-footed man who is a hostler in a livery stable lives in the house now.

TWIN ASH TREES. They Joined Together Fifteen Feet Above the Ground. A remarkable twin tree growth is shown in the accompanying cut reproduced from the Scientific American.



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INDIAN RIVER. Industry of the Kadiak district, and has been for years. Of late, however, the other industries of Alaska have sunk almost out of sight because of the new gold flurry. Mining, of course, is the industry of the white man. Virgin gold might have lain in plain sight in the rocks to a limitless extent and in all probability the Indians and the Eskimos would never have touched it. Food and furs are the standard of value with them. Gold fills no Eskimo stomachs and keeps no Eskimo body warm.

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IF.

If trouble were a feather
A breath might blow away,
And only sunny weather
Came to us, day by day,
We'd laugh away the wrinkles
That tell of life's decay.
If trouble were a feather
A breath might blow away.

If mists would set the fashion
Never to answer "nay,"
When love, the tender passion,
Spoke in its pleading way;
Then through life's leafy byways
In lovers' mood we'd stray,
If mists would set the fashion
Never to answer "nay."

If fame were worth the striving
And all were in the race,
And each of us were driving
A horse well backed for place;
Then round life's race course speeding
We'd set a merry pace,
If fame were worth the striving
And all were in the race.

—James King Duffy, in The Puritan.

THE TWO LOVERS.

"You have no right to talk to me like that," said Mabel Courthope, indignantly. "Just because we have known each other so long, is not the least reason in the world why you should presume to dictate to me as to my friendship. It's mean of you."

"I'm sorry, Mabel," replied Jim Todd, humbly, "but I was only thinking of you, and I don't like Reginald Bulwer, and—"

She cut him short with a scornful little laugh.

"I am sorry I cannot be guided by your likes and your dislikes, but if papa does not object to my knowing Mr. Bulwer, I don't see why you should take me to task."

"No," replied Jim wearily, "I don't know why I should; only not so very long ago you never used to snub me when I ventured an opinion upon any subject, even upon your acquaintances. It seems things have altered."

Mabel Courthope made no reply to the remark, and after glancing once into her face, Jim bade her good night, and refusing the half-hearted invitation to him to "come in for half an hour, as papa would be so glad to see you," made his way to his solitary lodging.

Things had changed considerably, he reflected, in the past six months—how much he had scarcely realized until this very evening. And it was all owing to an individual of whose existence he had been entirely unaware until some time after Christmas.

He had been happy in the love that had grown up within him from the day when he had first met Mabel Courthope. He could have sworn that it had been reciprocated until Reginald Bulwer appeared on the scene. Then things changed. Unfortunately, he admitted there was only too much reason for the change. Bulwer was everything he was not. Bulwer was rich, handsome and an aristocrat. Jim was poor, plain and a plebeian, and when he reckoned up the advantages which lay in his rival, Jim Todd groaned in spirit, but it was not until the week before Henley that they were finally shattered.

He had called in the hope of persuading Mabel to go with him to Henley on the final day of the regatta, and had been met with the information that she had already accepted an invitation to spend a week there with a party of Bulwer's friends on a houseboat. It was the bitterness of the disappointed hope which made him voice the dislike which he felt instinctively for Bulwer, and led to the quarrel—the first quarrel he had ever allowed himself to be drawn into with Mabel Courthope. It only added to his dejection to perceive in the last backward glance he cast toward the girl that she already seemed to have forgotten him. Another had occupied the post he had vacated; and Mabel, as she leaned over the fence, was too intent to give him another look.

Yet Mabel Courthope was not altogether at ease with herself. She liked Jim immensely, and, until the advent of Reginald Bulwer, had fancied herself in love with him. But when Bulwer appeared, Jim was eclipsed completely. It flattered the girl's vanity to receive the attentions of the dark, handsome man. None of her girl friends could boast such a suitor, and half the pleasure she found in his society was due to the envious glances of her feminine acquaintances. Besides, at the most, Jim would be able to offer her a suburban home, while Reginald's life would have undreamed-of possibilities. She was so sick of the suburbs, she told herself, and the bolder, freer life of Mayfair seemed to be opening its doors to her. She accepted implicitly all Bulwer had told her of the society which seemed so far away from Brixton, and his position in the land of promise. She wondered and became tremulous with delight at his flatteries, when he told her that among its queens there was none to compare with her when he hinted at his hope that he soon might venture to ask her to accept her right position among them. Yet when she turned her thoughts for a while from the dazzling future of her dream something very like regret was apt to crop up in her mind. Jim was not brilliant, but he was very tender. He had no great circle of aristocratic friends, but he had rather die than give her a moment's pain. Like most girls of 20 with a pair of lovers, she was a veritable bundle of indecision. She had no sooner accepted an invitation to spend the week at Henley under the chaperonage of a lady friend of Bulwer's than she began to regret that jolly day which she knew she would have had in Jim's company. However, she had decided, and when she set out for Henley, on a cloudless July morning, her regrets were not sufficient to peck her fair brow in the very slightest degree.

There was no doubt but she made a very attractive picture, and Reginald Bulwer could not help being proud of his companion. Many a keen inspection was made of the pair, and more than once an audible comment reached the girl's ears.

"Bulwer again. I wonder who that little girl is?" she distinctly heard one man say, as they embarked at the landing stage. But the remark conveyed nothing to her mind, for she

was far too busily engaged in noting the life and bustle around her to spare a thought for anything else.

Mabel had been on the river often enough, but Henley was new to her, and when the full brilliancy of the scene became clear to her dazzled eyes she could only gasp out her pleasure.

"Oh, it is lovely! I did not think anything could be so bright in this gray England of ours," she exclaimed.

"All England is not Brixton," exclaimed Bulwer, lightly. "I hope that we shall see many scenes as bright as this together," and as he spoke a light flashed into his eyes as he bent them upon her, and Mabel's heart trembled with pleasure. She thought that at last he was going to ask her to share his lot in future, and remained discreetly silent. But Bulwer made no further remark, and, settling to work with the oars, paddled the boat down the stream.

Presently he broke the silence again. "You will find the people we are staying with very different from the Brixtonians, Mabel," he said. "It will be quite a new experience of life for you."

He seemed somewhat at a loss to explain his meaning in reply to the girl's question as to where the difference lay.

"Is Mrs. Walls a very clever woman?" asked Mabel, referring to the hostess she was about to meet.

"No, oh, no," replied Bulwer. "Clever, of course, but nothing exceptional, you know. She is just like the rest of them, and you must prepare to be shocked a little. You see, in Brixton people take such narrow views of life. Men and women of the world are accustomed to take a much broader outlook upon things."

"What things?" demanded the girl.

"Things generally, you know," replied Bulwer, vaguely.

Mabel began to wonder a little. She wondered still more during the next two or three days she spent on board the houseboat Irene, and something very much like distrust began to take possession of her. In two days her experience of the manners and customs of the society to which Bulwer had introduced her led her to some very curious conclusions. She decided that the ladies consumed more champagne than was good for their health, and she found that a brandy and soda was invariably considered the thing to drink in the early morning. She learned that it was correct to address the most usual male acquaintance as "dear boy," and to refer to a lord otherwise than by his Christian name was to confess oneself outside the pale of civilization. She learned, too, that the only subjects upon which a society lady could converse with any degree of fluency was upon matters theatrical or sporting, and when deeply interested in either of these questions her language had an adjectival facility which was somewhat alarming to a mere Brixtonian.

Still Reginald was very attentive, and laughed away Mabel's scruples. She had very little time to think, either. Each day was full of incident, and in one continual whirl of light and life, seemed to end before it had well begun. Before breakfast was finished it was time to take the punt and make their way to a point of vantage on the course. Scarcely an hour seemed to pass and it was time to return to lunch. Then the punt again, and at another houseboat, and finally a drift down the river and a reposeful half-day in the backwater before Hambleton Lock before dinner. After dinner, gossip and music, wit and within, filled the evening, until eyes refused to remain open longer. That was the order of things until the last day of the regatta.

Meanwhile Jim Todd had been going disconsolately about his business in town. At first he had determined to remain away from Henley altogether; but, as each day passed, he repented of his intention, and at last, on the morning of the last day, he donned his flannels and followed the rest of the pleasure-seekers. At least he would be able to get a glimpse of the girl who had thrown him over. He did not bear her any ill-will; there was not a particle of malice in the whole of his body. If she seemed unhappy, well, he would bear it as best he might, and take up loyally the position of friend, if he were allowed to do so. In spite, however, of the fine day and the life and movement Jim Todd felt the reverse of happy. The general gaiety only increased his gloom. He was outside it all, and to every one he seemed a stranger. He caught a glimpse of Mabel. So at length, wearying of the babble of laughter and music, he got out his scull and left the course behind, determined to find some secluded spot where he might rest and brood over his lost happiness.

The quiet spot was more difficult to find than he had anticipated. Every sheltered corner had its boat and its pair of lovers. It was very tantalizing to Jim, in his particular mood. He went on, however, pulling doggedly until he reached at last a little backwater which promised retirement, and there he pushed his boat in under the shade of a tree and made it fast to one of its branches. He was not undisturbed for long, however, for within half an hour a second boat pushed in within a few yards of him, and, though the leafy screen prevented him from seeing who the occupants were, snatches of their conversation reached his ears. He was about to move, when suddenly he heard a woman's voice mention the name of Mabel Courthope coupled with that of Reginald Bulwer.

Jim lay still and listened, and as he lay his blood began to boil in anger. But not for long did he lie quiescent. Putting the scraps together convinced him that his suspicions were more than correct. He pushed his boat out into the river and once more settled himself to the scull. A short while Jim looked over his shoulder. He had been working off his anger by strenuous exertion and drying his light out-trigger fast against the current. He was going straight back to Henley and the Irene to confront Bulwer and to take Mabel home. In one glance he saw a punt narrowly escape being run down by a big launch only to be caught in the swirl of the water and ignominiously capsize.

Half a dozen vigorous strokes took Jim to the spot. Brief though the time had been, he recognized the occupants. One of them, the man,

intent only upon his own preservation, was striking out for the bank, the girl was not to be seen. Jim hesitated not a moment, but, balancing himself carefully in his light craft, dived into the river. It seemed an age, but was a very few seconds in reality, before he caught sight of the object of his search, and then the matter was easy. Another boat had arrived on the scene, and the launch, too, had slowed down; so that within a minute both Jim and the object of his rescue had been safely hauled out of the water, and were making for Henley as fast as the launch could take them, heedless of the dripping figure on the bank.

Mabel Courthope did not return to the Irene; neither did Reginald Bulwer ever venture to call at her home again. Nor did the girl desire to see him. Mr. and Mrs. Todd are quite happy in their little home at Brixton. —Chicago Times-Herald.

WORRIED THE LANDLADY.

Balder Twins Made Her Think She Was in the Wrong Business.

The Balder twins have been getting into trouble again. This time it was with a new boarding-house keeper who had bought out the widow Clancy's business and didn't know there was a twin in it. The widow had always been generous to a fault, her own and everybody's else—but the new dispenser of provender had a taint for measuring and sipping and keeping tally on every biscuit that was served. She saw Harold, the thinnest twin, eating his supper and the dimensions of his appetite fairly appalled her. She asked who he was and was told that he was a regular boarder and belonged to the Balder family, but not a word of his being a twin.

"Land sakes!" she said, "he must be hollow from his head to his heels. I can never make any money with such a cormorant as that to feed!"

She saw pork and beans, fried hash, eggs on toast and bread without stint disappearing under the hungry administration of a boy's appetite, and she hurried into the china pantry and took out a small memorandum book and began figuring on profit and loss. She was at it some time when she returned to the dining-room she expected to find it empty. What was her horror to find the boy with an appetite had just received an entirely new order which was being served. She stared for a moment like one distraught, then she tackled the boy.

"You must be hungry," she said, with withering sarcasm.

"You bet I am," said the other twin, Eugene, as he began to devour the nearest dish.

"Young man, you'll have a fit of apoplexy, and I won't be half sorry. Anybody who gorges himself with two suppers ought to die."

Eugene understood in a flash, but he only said demurely:

"Wait until I've eaten this one—maybe I won't need any more."

The new boarding-house keeper went through the apartments in a fury, looking for the Balders to inform them that their son was eating himself to death. The first one she saw was the boy himself playing checkers with his father. Her eyes grew round.

"How on earth did you get here before me?" she asked.

"Oh, that was dead easy," said Harold, who saw the usual complications, and was happy. "I came up as soon as I finished my supper."

"But you had just begun all over again," shrieked the tormented and perplexed woman, and then Father Balder came to the rescue and explained about the twins. But the eye-stricken head of the commissary department said that she should sell out, for she thought there was something uncanny about the business. —Chicago Times-Herald.

This Bear Had Nerve.

A. J. Brockway, of Osceola, N. Y., has been missing sheep from his pasture for a month. A week ago he discovered bear tracks in his sheep pasture, and he decided that the bear was a thief. He set a big spring trap, which he chained to a log, and baited it with fresh meat.

The next morning the log and the trap were gone, and the claim of the growl around made it plain that the bear had had a tussle with the trap before he had started to carry it away. There was a trail straight across the field in the direction of the swamp, showing the way the bear and his load had gone. The trail led more than a mile through the woods.

Brockway got his gun and followed it up. It led into the swamp, and he almost stumbled over the bear before he saw it. The animal was sitting down flicking a paw which was fast in the trap. It was just as much astonished as was Brockway at being discovered, and started to run away. It was almost exhausted, and before it had gone half a dozen steps Brockway recovered his nerve and shot it between the shoulders. It weighed about 250 pounds. —New York Press.

A Prince's Windfall.

The Prince of Wales has just come in for a windfall of \$10,000, in a somewhat strange manner, says a correspondent. Some time ago a young fellow of the name of Sydney de Bao was staying down in Lizard, in Cornwall, when he took a fancy to the daughter of the local innkeeper, a girl of the name of Ruby Hart. Being in poor health at the time he informed her that he was going to put her name down for a legacy of \$10,000 in his will. He added that with the object of overcoming her objections to receiving the legacy he would make it payable to the Duke of Cornwall, that is the Prince of Wales, if she declined it, thinking if the matter was put in that way she would accept the money rather than let it go to a stranger. In the course of time Mr. De Bao died. Miss Hart has declined to accept the legacy for reasons which she refused to state in court, and which are left to the imagination, and thus the legacy falls to the Prince of Wales, who had never heard of Mr. De Bao in his life until cited as a party to the proceeding for the probate of the will.

An ambitious youngster in Marion County, Oregon, tried to ride on a cow's back and was thrown and suffered a broken clavicle.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is now roughly estimated that in the college and university graduations for this year about one-half of the entire output are women. Fifty years ago only about a half of one per cent. of college graduates were women.

Queen Victoria has thirty great-grandchildren, all of whom are living, and nineteen of the number are boys. Matronly honors are gathering also on the Queen's oldest daughter, the Empress Frederick, who has seventeen grandchildren.

Kansas boasts that it had a hail-storm the other day in which the hailstones were as large as ostrich eggs, and it is said that one enterprising farmer filled his cellar with the stones, covered them with sawdust, and will sell them to families that need ice.

The proudest man in the State of Washington at the latest mail address was Mr. J. R. Know, of Latah, Spokane county, to whom four children have been born. One of them is a boy and him the happy father has named Rogers, after the Governor of the State.

A recent statement, based on good authority, affirms that between twenty-five and thirty million birds are annually imported into England alone for decorative purposes, and that the supply for Europe requires not less than one hundred and fifty million. Adding fifty million for America it makes a total of some two hundred million birds sacrificed annually on the altar of fashion.

The recent Danubian floods have apparently been as destructive as those of the Mississippi, and left as many people homeless. Twenty thousand inhabitants of Galatz, in Moldavia, have been drowned out by the deluge, the severest recorded in that region within the century. With its tale of earthquake and flood and various forms of calamity and ruin around the world, the current year has taken a prominent place, but has several months left in which to redeem its reputation. It is quite time it set about it.

Up to the year 1804 the Bible had only been translated into thirty languages. Most of these, besides the English, were dead languages. But now, by the latest statistics, the number of versions of the Scriptures in existence in 1895 is 381, so that the Bible within about ninety years has been translated into some 350 languages. These translations comprise those of all the great non-Christian nations, so that nine-tenths of the world now have the Scriptures in their own tongue.

Thanks to the encouragement which Emperor William has accorded to the practice of duelling, it is now being adopted by the medical profession in Germany. A couple of physicians summoned in consultation became involved at the bedside of the patient in so vehement a dispute with regard to the character of the malady and of its treatment that they concluded to fight the matter out. The conflict took place on the outskirts of Bonn, on the Rhine, one of the combatants, Dr. Fischer, receiving a bullet in the chest, which killed him instantly. This may be said to constitute altogether new departure in what is known to laymen as "medical etiquette."

The French paricide, who slew his father and mother and was asked upon condemnation what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, entreated the Court to have mercy upon a poor orphan. This tale is green with the moss of ages and may not be true, but something like it is true of a woman named Marie Celest, recently sentenced by a Paris tribunal to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor for the murder of her sister. While in court she constantly wore a long crepe veil. "Why do you wear this veil?" asked one of the officials, to which she replied that she was in mourning for her sister. Showing an affectionate sensibility, the earlier exhibition of which, however, would have been more becoming to her even than the garment.

W. Bokasseff, of Russia, is thus quoted in The Washington Post: "I have come to America to study your methods of farming and dairy business, and especially to look into the cultivation of the sunflower plant in this country. I am a sunflower farmer at my home in Russia. One of my family was the first person in Russia to obtain oil from the seed of the sunflower. It is one of the leading agricultural industries in the Czar's dominions now, and the people can clear more money from it than any other crop. If the soil and climatic conditions are right in the United States, and I can find a suitable location, I may enter into the cultivation of the sunflower on a large scale, and set up a mill for the extraction of the oil."

Over 20,000,000 packages of vegetable, flower and field seed have been distributed by the Department of Agriculture during the past spring. This distribution has given to each member of Congress 40,000 packages of seed at a total cost of \$130,000. Over a million of these packages were flower seed and nearly 300,000 field seed, the balance being a great variety of vegetables. In the entire distribution nearly every variety of vegetable known to the agriculturists was distributed. There were 32 varieties of beans, 10 varieties of beets, 23 varieties of cabbage, 11 varieties of carrots, 19 varieties of sweet corn, 18 kinds of cucumbers, 30 kinds of lettuce, 19 varieties of muskmelons, 17 kinds of watermelons, and 15 varieties of onions. The entire amount of seeds distributed was sufficient to plant an area of 355 square miles, or about six times the size of the District of Columbia. This is the largest distribution of seed ever attempted by the Department of Agriculture, and it is said that seedmen all over the country are complaining that they do not make sales to farmers and others because they are getting all the seed they want free from the Department of Agriculture.

Says the New York Times: "An incident in the career of the late Isham G. Harris that has been ignored in most of his obituaries is so illustrative of the Senator's character that it deserves recalling and remembrance. When the Confederacy fell there was in his possession as Governor of Tennessee \$100,000 in gold belonging to the State school fund. As an ardent Southern sympathizer, Governor Harris was desirous of preventing this money from falling into the hands of 'Parson' Brownlow and the other officials of the new State government. He took it with him, therefore, when he fled to Mexico, and after remaining in that country for eighteen months carried the treasure to England. Many another Confederate officer, State, municipal and military, did much the same thing with public funds, but not quite all of them, if rumormongers are to be trusted, imitated the subsequent course of Governor Harris. After he had been in England a year, affairs had so settled down in the United States that he could safely return. So back he came, and with him he brought the \$100,000, still in gold, and turned every cent of it into the Tennessee Treasury. Of course, this was only simple honesty, but it must be remembered that Harris had lost every penny of his own large fortune, and that he might have used the argument which others in his position are said to have found valid, that Confederate money had no lawful owner after the Confederacy ceased to exist."

The United States Government is already preparing to take observations of the total eclipse of the sun, which is to take place on May 28, 1900, says the Atlanta Constitution. Observations will be established along the path of the total eclipse and experienced astronomers in the service of the government will be sent down to take the observations and make the astronomical calculations which it is expected will be so valuable to science and to astronomy. It may seem rather early to begin to take observations now for an event that will not occur within the next three years, but the government will begin to take the observations May 15, and continue until the same date in the month of June. These observations will be for the purpose of determining the best points at which to establish the permanent stations, where the final observations will be taken during the eclipse of 1900. The path of the total eclipse will extend in a direct line from New Orleans to Norfolk, Va., and will pass through Georgia in the locality of Macon. Blank report sheets have been sent to all the weather bureaus in the vicinity of the path of the eclipse with the instruction to the weather man to secure the services of capable and intelligent men to take the observations and register the results in the sheets made for the purpose. The exact condition of the sky, of the sun and of the whole heavens every morning of the month when the observations are being taken, and all of the sheets when filled out will be sent to Washington and carefully graded. The permanent observation stations will be established at the points where the first observations taken receive the highest percentage.

STREET OF YELLOW SPIDERS.

Curious Discovery in a Florida Thicket—A Mantle of Mimicry.

Once in attempting to force my way through the thick bay cedar underbrush of one of the smaller and outer keys of the Florida reef, I suddenly broke into an opening which had the appearance of a narrow street or trail. The brush was six or eight feet in height and remarkably thick, and the heat was intolerable. The branches and leaves which were interlaced formed a perfect network, and gave shelter to innumerable crabs, which had taken possession of old birds' nests, while under foot the eggs and newly hatched terns almost covered the ground.

Once in the opening or street, it was found to be about seven feet across, winding away out of sight; but my way was blocked by several curious obstacles—a succession of webs stretched vertically across the pathway at intervals of five or six feet. They were of extraordinary strength, and were thrown out and poised in a marvellous manner. In the centre of each of these silken barriers hung a huge yellow spider, so ugly and conspicuous that I stopped before the first, doubting the evidence of my eyes; and as I looked, the first yellow spider of the series disappeared. There was no doubt about it; at first striking and gaudy, it slowly faded away, and through the web I could see other yellow spiders beyond, suggesting that it was no illusion.

While I stood wondering in the hot sun, the spider solved the mystery by appearing again, first dimly, then like many spiders quivering in the strong light, finally resolving itself into one huge yellow fellow that moved like a pendulum to and fro and then stopped. I touched it gently with a switch I held, whereupon it deliberately began to swing its huge body, imparting to the entire web a vibratory motion which increased in rapidity until the body of the spider began to grow fainter, and in a few moments became invisible. It was all very simple when understood; the spider when alarmed began to swing, gradually increasing his motion until it disappeared or could not be followed by the eye. Thinking the case might be exceptional, I again touched the spider, and again it literally swung itself out of sight.

Crawling beneath the web, I confronted the next spider, which also was yellow or saffron in color, with black velvet-like markings, hanging in the sun like a great topaz, its web dotted with the remains of many feasts, empty skeletons of insects, bits of pebbly fish-scales, perhaps dropped by some passing bird, a delicate feather, and a motley array of flies and other insect folk. At first the spider paid me scant attention; then I saw a slight convulsive movement of its legs as it imparted the first long swing to its hammock-like web that put this wonderful life-saving device, for this it was, in motion. It was the spider's defence and protection from enemies. Certain birds undoubtedly preyed upon the spiders, and this faculty of mysteriously disappearing had on more than one occasion served it well. I could easily imagine the astonishment of the bird when, dating down to seize the plump and showy spider to find that it had slipped away.

There was much in this street of yellow spiders to distract the mind from the intense heat that poured down from the almost vertical sun. In the middle of the path, beyond a turn, grew a clump of cactus, with here and there a ripe fruit rich in the purple of full maturity—a brilliant contrast to the green leaves. As I stood watching the hermit-crabs dropping from the bushes and scurrying away over the sand, I thought I saw a ripe fruit of the cactus move; then, to my amazement it passed directly but of sight; and after the fashion of the spiders, but he slipped around one of the big leaves. I almost expected to see the others follow it, but nothing of the kind occurred. I walked along and placed myself in a position to see behind the broad, flat, pear-shaped leaf. There was the purple object now moving cautiously about with the evident intention of keeping itself out of sight, and then I saw it was a crab, a crab with a purple back the exact tint of the fruit, while its general shape, when the legs were tucked up beneath the body, made the crab a mimic of the cactus fruit, a protective resemblance so perfect that the crab was safe from sharp-eyed enemies and I should have passed it by had it remained quiet; but the phenomenon of moving fruit attracted my attention and led to its discovery.

For some distance I followed this street of spiders, ever beneath the webs when I could, and everywhere these tricks of nature to protect the defenceless were apparent. The eggs of the gulls simulated the sand in color; the little mantis, which clung to the big cedar, was the exact tint of the leaves and defied detection until accidentally brushed off. Over all life in the secluded spot nature had thrown her protective mantle of mimicry. —New York Post.

ODD REPUTATIONS.

How Three Men, Recently Deceased, Achieved Prominence.

Several people who got very widespread reputations in odd ways have lately died. One was Captain Boycott, late of County Mayo, in Ireland, who lent his name quite involuntarily to the English language. He was a squire in a small way and a land agent, who had used harsh measures to collect agricultural rents in bad seasons, and happened to be the first person on whom was tried the recommendation of Mr. Parnell, who urged the Irish peasants to abstain from violence against landlords and land agents, and instead to let them severely alone. Captain Boycott was let alone until he nearly starved, and "boycootted" promptly took its place in the dictionary. He died in London apparently about June 21.

On the same day, in Germany, P. A. diot Christian K. Ross, known throughout this country as the father of Charley Ross, who was stolen from home on July 1, 1874, and was never heard of afterwards. It has happened to Philadelphia to furnish the two most famous mysteries of this generation. The fate of Charley Ross was one, and the other is the Keeley "motor." After endless investigation at

large cost, nothing definite has been ascertained about either. Mr. Ross lived to be about seventy-four years old. For years he devoted the greater part of his time to the search for his son.

Father Kneipp, the inventor of the Kneipp water-cure, died at Woenahoven, Bavaria, on June 17. In his youth he was sickly, and the course of treatment to which he gave his name was first tested on himself. Its first principles seem to have been abstemiousness and abundant bathing, which are good things, and adapted to benefit a great many people. The system spread very widely. People of the first rank and fashion, royalties, and millionaires, tried it and profited by it in Europe, and even in New York within a year the newspapers have told of the Kneipp-cure which walk barefoot in the grass in the early morning in Central Park. Whatever merit there may be in the system, there is little doubt that Father Kneipp himself had excellent curative properties. He was well tested—once he treated the Pope—and maintained an excellent reputation as a priest, a man, and a physician. —Harper's Weekly.

Oddities of English Villages.

Undoubtedly the most extraordinary township in England is that of Skiddaw, in Cumberland. It contains but one house, the occupier of which is unable to exercise the British privilege of voting, because there is no overseer to prepare a voter's list and no church or other place of worship or assembly, on which to publish one.

The most remote village in England is that of Farley, near Pitton. This truly rural spot is thirty miles and a half from the nearest railway station. As a contrast to this may be mentioned the hamlet of Ystrad, about ten miles from Cardiff. This tiny settlement has two important main roads, two railways and two large rivers.

A very unique feature is exclusively claimed by Trimley, a small village in Suffolk. In the one churchyard of parish two churches are to be seen. Service is conducted three times a week in each of these churches at the same hour.

The deepest well in England is found at Hamilton in Hampshire. It stretches 350 feet below the surface of the earth. About half way down this well shaft is a subway, three miles in length, which leads to the seacoast.

On the top of the parish church tower in Bicknoller, Somersetshire, is a very tree, now five feet high, and still growing in a hard fashion. It is generally believed that the tree owes its origin to a seed dropped by a bird.

Perhaps the most splendidly decorated church in the kingdom is that of Whitely, Cornwall, West Cornwall. It is entirely constructed of white marble; the pews are chastely carved and the pulpit is of genuine Cararra marble, richly paneled with precious stones.

On the village green at Meriden, in Warwickshire, there is a large stone cross, which is supposed to mark the central point of England. —Pearson's Weekly.

Rich Indians of Idaho.

The Portland Oregonian says that an unusual condition exists on the Nez Perce reservation. The Indians are holding about \$500,000 of idle money. The failure of banks in which the money, belonging to some Indians was deposited made the simple-minded shy of banks and bankers. On the other hand, the Lewiston bankers have refused to receive money on time deposit, with interest, in accordance with established custom. These bankers have all the money they can use profitably without taking interest deposits. The circumstances have caused the Indians to hoard their money at home. They have been liberal in their expenditures, as a class, but their receipts have been far in excess of their needs. Business men who possess the confidence of the Indians have been tendered the free use of large sums of this money, without interest, and there are instances where the capitalists have offered to pay the white men to keep their money safely. These offers, however, are not made recklessly, although in all cases they may have not been made wisely.

A Well-Matched Royal Couple.

A correspondent says the news of the betrothal of Prince Charles of Sweden to Princess Ingeborg of Denmark is scarcely calculated to excite much interest, for the bride is neither pretty nor clever, having inherited the gigantic stature, the huge bones, cavernous mouth, horse laugh and peculiar carriage of her ungraciously and extraordinary mother, the crown princess of Denmark. On the other hand, Prince Charles of Sweden is fit and away the least agreeable, least clever and assuredly the most homely of all the sons of Oscar, King of Sweden and Norway. Indeed, there is not one redeeming point about Prince Charles, and it is difficult to find, either in his own country or abroad, any one willing to say a good word in his behalf. Moreover, he is stone-blind. Perhaps it is just on that account that he has asked Princess Ingeborg to become his wife. For even her whispers are of the most stentorian character, and her voice, as far as volume and size are concerned, is up to the mark, very big.

Visibility of Lights at Night.

The result of the experiments in light visibility conducted by the international committee on behalf of the governments of the United States, Germany and the Netherlands, says an article quoted in Current Literature, are given as follows: A light of one candle power is plainly visible at one mile, and one of three candle power at two miles. A ten candle power light was seen with a binocular at five miles, one of twenty-nine at four miles, though faintly, and one of thirty-three candles at the same distance without difficulty. On an exceptionally clear night a white light of 3.2 candle power could be distinguished at three miles, one of 5.6 at four, and one of 17.2 at five miles. The experiments were made with green light, as it has been conclusively proved that if a light of that color fills the required tests, a red light on the same intensity will more than do so. It was found that the candle power of green light, which remained visible at one, two, three and four miles was 2, 15, 51 and 100 respectively.